

designed or desired optical characteristics, which are optical characteristic specifications of the lens prepared in advance. As stated in the Abstract, there may be a shift in the quantity of an aspheric aberration value shifted from the desired optical characteristics as a result of a detection that is collated with a table T. Table T is disclosed as being a table of desired optical characteristics.

In the method of '344, at step S3, a measurement of the interference fringes are made and evaluated. If the fabricated lens is a good lens, then it is judged that the mold 2 can fabricate the objective lens [0026].

On the other hand, if it is determined that there is a difference from the optical property of the request then there is a comparison between the measured optical property and the optical property of the request. The optical property of the request is set forth in a table T as described in [0027].

[0027] of the '344 specification is also translated as follows:

"a deviation from an optimal optical characteristic is compared to the table T predetermined by an optical simulation and an adjustment quantity for a molding die is determined. The table T shows a relationship between a changing value ( $\Delta A_4$ ) changed an aspherical constant  $A_i$  minutely with respect to the above-mentioned condition 1(2) and a changing quantity of the spherical aberration value."

Attached hereto is a declaration of Hiroshi Kawano which states that this translation of [0027] is true.

The above-discussion shows that '344 is a comparison of a measured optical characteristic to an optimal optical characteristic. The optimal optical characteristic is that set forth in table T which is predetermined by optical simulation. The '344 method compares an optical property of a request to the actual optical property of the lens.